

The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

Vol. XLV. No. 8317.

號四九月九年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

日十初月八年巳

Price, \$2. PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Old Bailey.
Dent, Lombard Street, E. C. GOSWOLD
STRAITS & CO., 30, Cornhill.
GOSWOLD & CO., 37, Wallbrook, E. C.
SALVAGE, DRAGON & CO., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
ROBERT WATSON, Cannon Street, E. C.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREU PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HARTEN, Tea Chinese Exchange Office, 52, West 23d Street.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
OBYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Antwerp Bank, Antwerp.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYRE & Co., Singapore.
CHINA.—MASON, F. A. DE CRUZ, Suva, Quilon & Co., Amoy, N. MOALLA, Fuchow, Hanoi & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, GARDNER & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and other ports.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

CHIEF MANAGERS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRIDGE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HENDERSON, Esq.
H. J. K. KERR, Esq.
H. B. LAYTON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. P. MURPHY, Esq.
N. A. SMITH, Esq.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRIDGE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HENDERSON, Esq.
H. J. K. KERR, Esq.
H. B. LAYTON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. P. MURPHY, Esq.
N. A. SMITH, Esq.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted on the most liberal terms in London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 24, 1889. 363

Intimations.

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, on MONDAY, the 9th day of September next, at 12.30 p.m.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 22, 1889. 1639

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Twenty-third Ordinary Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th day of September next, at 4 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th Instant to the 6th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 17, 1889. 1638

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

"FAIR CUP."

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 Yards. Position Standing. Seven Shots at 300 Yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before losing any. Must be absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 2 points after winning it twice. The Second Competition will take place next SATURDAY, 7th of September, at 4.15 p.m. Intending Contestants must send in 30 Cents Entrance Fee not later than 5 p.m. next Friday, 6th day of September.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 2, 1889. 1704

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY.

DAY SERVICE.

ON and after the 5th September, 1889, one of the Company's Launches will run daily, until further Notice, every half-hour, starting from Kowloon Point for Pedder's Wharf at 9 a.m., and returning from Pedder's Wharf at 6.15 a.m. The last trip will be from Pedder's Wharf at 7.30 p.m. The Launch will leave Kowloon Point at every hour and half-hour, and Pedder's Wharf every quarter past and quarter to the hour.

Night Service.
Leaves Kowloon.....8.30 10.30 11.30
Leaves Pedder's Wharf.....9.00 11.00 12.00

SCALE OF FARES.

DAY SERVICE.

For one Adult.....10 Cents.....\$2.00
Under 10.....5 Cents.....1.00

For Children.....2 Cents.....0.50

For Chinese.....2 Cents.....0.50

For Servants.....2 Cents.....0.50

For sedan chairs.....15 Cents.....3.75

For Soldiers, Sailors or Police (in uniform) half fare.

Family Tickets may be arranged at the Company's Office.

Night Service.—All Passengers whether Subscribers or otherwise will be charged 20 cents each way.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, and cancellations previous ones.

By Order,
A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 2, 1889. 1705

TWO GOOD DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED

For Architect's Office in Hongkong, EUROPEAN or CHINESE. Apply, stating Salary required, &c.,
c/o, The China Mail Office.

Hongkong, August 23, 1889. 1666

THE SHAMPOO HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory General Meeting of the Company, No. 2, D'Almeida Street, on the 17th day of September next, at Noon.

By Order of the Directors,
J. A. BARRETTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1653

WESSE & LUBIN

SWEET SCENTS

LOXOTIS OPOFONAX
FRANGIPANI PSIDIUM
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumery.

WINDSOR HOUSE,
HONGKONG,
No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.

This Establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS, has a Spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well-furnished Bed-Rooms with all comforts. A Good Table kept. TABLE D'HOTE—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m. Dinner, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m. Board by the Month, Day, or Single Meals, at reasonable rates. RESERVATIONS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS. CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1639

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.
MODERATE TERMS.
Mrs. KJELLER,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 1375

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 64, and GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to
LAI HING & Co.,
No. 158, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, July 1, 1889. 1297

Business Notices.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON—1889.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SUTTON'S SELECTED ENGLISH SEEDS.

HENDERSON'S TESTED NEW YORK SEEDS.

Orders should be sent in AT ONCE. Order Sheets sent on application.

SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE. BOOKS UPON GARDENING. GARDEN TOOLS.

GARDEN GLOVES. ENGLISH-MADE WATERING CANS. LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, September 2, 1889. 1638

Victoria Hotel.

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The ROOMS are spacious and comfortable and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall. The HOTEL also contains handsome Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. The HOTEL is equipped for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 10, 1889. 1612

W. POWELL & Co.

EX STEAMSHIP GLENCEY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

12 INCH SASH RIBBONS.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA-KHONGKONG
September 2, 1889. 1703

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING OUR

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

WE are offering a Selection of LIGHT WEIGHT COATINGS, in all Shades, SUMMER SUITINGS and TROUSERS, at very much Reduced Prices.

SUITS, from.....\$15.00

COATS,.....\$10.00

PANTS,.....\$5.00

QUEEN'S ROAD (opposite HONGKONG HOTEL),
Hongkong, July 10, 1889. 1340

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

IRON WATER TANKS.

SUOCHOW BATH TUBS.

Also,
1,500
SELECTED BATH, TOILET and Nursery
SPONGES,
at the REDUCED PRICES of
\$0.50 Cents each.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co.,
LIMITED.
Hongkong, September 3, 1889. 1715

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE
(P. E. I. K.).

WELLBURN, on R. R. L. No. 57,
has a splendid house built with
Teak throughout, and has a concrete TENNIS
Court. Gas laid down.

For full Particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1661

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

BROCKHURST and Surrounding
LAND, comprising R. R. L. No. 1.
The House which is substantially built,
has recently been enlarged, and commands
one of the finest Views in the Colony.
The Site is sufficiently large to allow of
several other Houses being built thereon.

For full Particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 22, 1889. 1634

To Let.

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of the Premises in
the above House, belonging to the
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, Suitable
for OFFICES. Possession on 1st October,
Next.

Apply to the MANAGER at the Depot
or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1660

To Let.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM, with Small
Bed-room attached.

Apply to
CRITCHFIELD & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, August 15, 1889. 1599

To Let.

ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS"
No. 9, BAYVIEW TERRACE.
No. 4, BAYVIEW TERRACE, from 1st June.
WESTBOURN VILLAS, NORTH,
Water and Gas laid on, Garden and Tennis
court.

Apply to
YEE HING,
No. 5, Wandat.

Hongkong, July 10, 1889. 1355

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, "CAMPER VILLAS," PRINCE
East.
One Spacious Five-Roomed HOUSE at
MOUNT KELLY, Peak. Gas laid on.
NEW HOUSES on "DELICIOUS TERRACE,"
Robinson Road.

Apply to
BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1638

To Let.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM, with Small
Bed-room attached.

Apply to
CRITCHFIELD & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, August 15, 1889. 1599

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS"
No. 9, BAYVIEW TERRACE.
No. 4, BAYVIEW TERRACE, from 1st June.
WESTBOURN VILLAS, NORTH,
Water and Gas laid on, Garden and Tennis
court.

Apply to
YEE HING,
No. 5, Wandat.

Hongkong, July 10, 1889. 1355

Business Notices.

THE HALL & HOLTZ

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HOUSE DECORATORS,
UPHOLSTERERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
SHOW ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING, DECORATING, PAINTING, POLISHING,
UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRS,
UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS CONSISTENT WITH THE
BEST MATERIALS AND ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, August 31, 1889. 1638

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 11th September, 1889, at Noon, at H. M. Naval Yard,

SUNDAY NAVAL & VICTUALLING
CONDEMNED STORES,
comprising—
Old Iron, Hoses, Cloves, Lamps, &c.
About 8 Tons BRASS TUBES.
About 3 Tons COPPER SHEATHING.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 2, 1889. 1707

AUCTION-SALE OF VALUABLE

CENTRAL BUILDING LAND.

THE Undersigned is instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on

THURSDAY,
the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, at FOUR
O'CLOCK P.M.,

Either in One Lot or Divided,
INLAND LOT No. 606, upon the BONHAM
Road, adjoining the Berlin Mission, hav-
ing a frontage on the Hospital Road of
140 feet and on High Street 260 feet,
containing 45,300 square feet. Crown
Rent, \$108.45 per annum.

Taxes—20 per cent. cash, and 80 per
cent. on Mortgage for 5 years at 6 per
cent. per annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions,
apply to
SHARP, JOHNSON & STOKES,
Solicitors,
or to
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 31, 1889. 1636

Shipping.

Steamers.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND
HAMBURG.

The Steamship
Carmarthenshire,
Captain Clark, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on or about the 14th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 22, 1889. 1635

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship
Carmarthenshire,
Captain Clark, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on the 10th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1889. 1714

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship
Gladstone
will leave for the above
places at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th
September.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1640

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Co.'s Steamship
Chingta,
Captain Hays, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th Proximo.

The attention of Passengers is directed to
the Superior Accommodation offered by
this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabin
are situated forward of the Engine.
Second-class Passengers are berthed in the
Porter's Refrigerating Chamber, ensuring
the supply of Fresh Provisions during the
entire voyage. A fully qualified Surgeon is
carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1638

Shipping.

Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

The Steamship
Arctic,
Captain ELIZ, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 2, 1889. 1609

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIEN-SIN VIA SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
Arctic,
Captain SELLAS, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
SATURDAY,
1st September, 1889.

COME AND WITNESS
The well-known Troupe and
the talented Family of
PROFESSOR BERNHARDY
RUCHWALDY.

The Well-known
Wizard OF THE EAST.
THE KING OF THE HUNGARIAN
"OZIGANY HEGEDOS,"
And Real Spiritualist and Modern
"SORCERER."

THE THREE WONDERFUL
CHILDREN,
9, 7, and 5 YEARS OLD.

KATHARIN, GENERALLY CALLED THE
"SCOTTISH LASSIE,"
9 Years Old.

In their Famous and Amusing
ENTERTAINMENTS
of modern
PHYSICS, SPIRITUALISM, OPTIC, MUSIC,
INSTRUMENTAL, VOCAL AND
ALSO COMIC.

MADAME RUCHWALDY, PIANISTE.
MR. RUDOLF, the Lady Comical Performer.

"OCARINO,"
"RUSSIAN CHLOE," "EXECUTIONER,"
THE "OZIGANY HEGEDOS."

For Particulars see Hand-Bills.
Door open at half-past-eight. Performances
at nine o'clock sharp.

Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle, \$2.00
Front Seats, 1.00
Back Seats, 0.50
Tickets to be had at Messrs. KELLY &
WATSON'S.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors, HALF-PRICE for
Front and Back Seats.
BERNHARDY,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 3, 1889. 1713

To-day's Advertisements.

No. 26.
CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONDAY
NEXT, the 4th instant (3rd Month,
15th day), being the Chinese New Year Festival,
will be observed as a HOLIDAY,
at the Kowloon Customs and Stations.
All Examination of Cargo and Clearance
of Junks will be suspended on that date.

F. A. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Customs,
for Kowloon and Districts.

CHUNG HOEWE,
Kowloon, 3rd September, 1889. 1716

APARTMENTS! APARTMENTS!!

SINGLE YOUNG MEN wishing to Procure
a BED-ROOM in a good locality,
leading off Cause Road, facing the Harbour,
with a Fine View of same, at VERY MODERATE
TERMS, can apply any time between
4 and 6 p.m., to

"C. E. H.,
No. 2, Rosario Street.
Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1726

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

WANTED TENDERS to Supply for the
Company's Vessel ELIZABETH,
now in Aberdeen Dock, about 1,500 sheets
of WIREZ METAL (16 and 18 oz.) and
NAILS.

TENDERS for the Purchase of about
2,800 sheets of OLD COPPER and NAILS.
To be sent in not later than SATURDAY
MORNING NEXT, to

W. S. JOHN HANCOCK, C.E.,
3, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1727

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP BAYERN,
FROM BREMEN AND PORTS
OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived
at Hongkong, consignees are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOW-
LOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD.,
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
OPTIONAL CARGO will be landed here in
Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be
given before 11 a.m. To-day, the 4th inst.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 11th
Instant will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 18th
Instant, at 4 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 19th
Instant, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1721

FOR HOIHOW, SINGAPORE, BATA-
VIA SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

The Steamship
"Bayern," Captain HARR, will be
despatched as above on
or about the 10th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1719

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGA-
SAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship
"Batavia," will leave for the above
places at Daylight, on FRIDAY, the 13th
Instant.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1725

To-day's Advertisements

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Bayern," Captain J. MEYER, will
leave for the above place
TO-MORROW, the 5th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1691

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND
NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
The Co.'s Steamship
"General Werder," Captain M. EICHLE, will
leave for the above place
TO-MORROW, the 5th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1690

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship
"Gao Quen Sia," Captain HARR, will be
despatched as above TO-
MORROW, the 5th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1722

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Formosa," Captain HARR, will be
despatched for the above
ports on FRIDAY, the 5th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1720

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEONG TIEHSEN, NEW
CHEWANG, HANKOW and Peking in
the YANGTZE.)
The Co.'s Steamship
"Kiangsu," Captain YOUNG, will be
despatched as above on
FRIDAY, the 6th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1718

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"Amoy," Capt. R. KOHLER, will be
despatched for the above
port on FRIDAY, the 6th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1724

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Hector," Captain THOMPSON, will be
despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 11th Instant.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed
OVERLAND, can, on application to the Under-
signed, have their tickets endorsed for
transit at Algiers in exchange for Coupon
Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic
Company's express boats), and thence to
Paris or London. Alights in 28 hours
steam from Marseilles, and thence to London
occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1723

CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

MICROSCOPES.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

BATTERIES.

Portable Electric Call
Bells.

INVALID'S
ALARM BELLS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS.

SOLD BY
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 60.
Hongkong, August 29, 1889. 1677

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
September 3, 1889:—
Bayern, German steamer, 2,877 T. Mer-
gell, Bremen July 24, and Singapore Aug.
30, Mails and General. — MELOHERS & Co.

Signal, German steamer, 384, Meyer,
Nagasaki Aug. 28, 10.30 a.m., Coal-
MEYER & Co.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 1,356, W.
E. Guthrie, Shanghai Aug. 28, General.
— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

September 4:—
Pha Chom Kiao, British steamer, 1,011.

W. H. Watson, Bangkok Aug. 29, General.
Yuen Fat Hong.

Kiel, German steamer, from Whampoa.
Amoy, German steamer, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.
September 4:—
Nansen, for Coast Ports.
Fidelio, for Santos.
Kwang Lee, for Whampoa.
Don Juan, for Manila.

Marie, for Haiphong.
Bellerophon, for Singapore and London.
Kiel, for Saigon.
Arlie, for Sydney.

ARRIVALS.
Per Bayern, from Bremen, Messrs. Har-
land, E. von Blum, Otto Schang, H. Hoff-
mann, von Fustat, A. Furber, and Darby,
and 330 Chinese.
Per Bellerophon, from Shanghai, 17 Chi-
nese.
Per Pha Chom Kiao, from Bangkok, 128
Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Marie, for Haiphong, 8 Europeans,
and 26 Chinese.
Per Bellerophon, for Singapore, 6 Euro-
peans, and 242 Chinese.
Per Kiel, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.
Per Arlie, for Sydney, 22 Europeans,
and 12 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORT.
The German steamer Signal reports:
First part fresh Northerly winds; latter
part the weather throughout.
The British steamer Bellerophon reports:
Used fine weather throughout.
The British steamer Pha Chom Kiao re-
ports: Light winds, and fine weather
throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:—
For STRAITS & LONDON.—
Per Bellerophon, at 10.30 a.m., on Thurs-
day, the 5th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per General Werder, at 11.30 a.m., on Thurs-
day, the 5th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Bayern, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday,
the 5th inst.

For SWATOW & TIENTSIN.—
Per Kwongyang, at 11.30 a.m., on Thurs-
day, the 5th inst.

For YOKOHAMA & KOBE.—
Per Gao Quen Sia, at 2.30 p.m., on Thurs-
day, the 5th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS-
LAND, GOOKUYOWN, TOWNSVILLE,
LE BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL-
BOURNE.—
Per Kent, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 5th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Adolph, at 4.30 p.m., on Thurs-
day, the 5th inst.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATION.—SEPTEMBER 3, 1889

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close—

For STRAITS & LONDON.—
For *Reliance*, on Thursday, at 10.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—
For *Goodwin Warrier*, on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
For *Empress*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SWATOW & TIEN-TSIN.—
For *Kwangsang*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For YOKOHAMA & KOBE.—
For *Gao Quam Sui*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.—
For *Kent*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SAIGON.—
For *Abington*, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

LOANS.

Chinese Loan 1888 \$1,394,700.14 \$500

" " 1889 \$1,504,700.14 \$500

" " 1888 \$1,767,800 T. 250

Hongkong Hotel Mort-
gage Debentures, 1889 \$ 400,000.00 \$500

Amount Value Interest Quotation.

Chinese Loan 1888 \$1,394,700.14 \$500

" " 1889 \$1,504,700.14 \$500

" " 1888 \$1,767,800 T. 250

Hongkong Hotel Mort-
gage Debentures, 1889 \$ 400,000.00 \$500

Amount Value Interest Quotation.

Chinese Loan 1888 \$1,394,700.14 \$500

" " 1889 \$1,504,700.14 \$500

" " 1888 \$1,767,800 T. 250

Hongkong Hotel Mort-
gage Debentures, 1889 \$ 400,000.00 \$500

Amount Value Interest Quotation.

Chinese Loan 1888 \$1,394,700.14 \$500

" " 1889 \$1,504,700.14 \$500

" " 1888 \$1,767,800 T. 250

Hongkong Hotel Mort-
gage Debentures, 1889 \$ 400,000.00 \$500

Amount Value Interest Quotation.

Chinese Loan 1888 \$1,394,700.14 \$500

" " 1889 \$1,504,700.14 \$500

" " 1888 \$1,767,800 T. 250

Hongkong Hotel Mort-
gage Debentures, 1889 \$ 400,000.00 \$500

Amount Value Interest Quotation.

Chinese Loan 1888 \$1,394,700.14 \$500

" " 1889 \$1,504,700.14 \$500

" " 1888 \$1,767,800 T. 250

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—
For AMOY & MANILA.—
Per Zafra, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 5th inst.

For SINGAPORE.—
Per Frigate, at 9.30 a.m., on Friday, the
6th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.—
Per Formosa, at 9.30 a.m., on Friday,
the 6th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—
Per Formosa, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday,
the 6th inst.

For STRAITS & CALCUTTA.—
Per Arratoon, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday

Arrows of the Prince of Wales's supposed views on the subject of the Union. A London correspondent states that Mr. Parnell is aware of them, and that he has consequently supported the increased grants and used his influence with his party to induce them to do so. However, Mr. Parnell and the Prince have met more than once in the somewhat exclusive but luxurious rooms of the Marlborough Club.

According to a society paper, Lincoln is to take the place of the dinner as a social function. As time goes on, the dinner will become merely a light supper, and fashionable people, resorting to the habits of their forefathers, will take their most serious meal in the middle of the day. This is likely enough, but, doubtless, society will adopt Mr. Lewis Carroll's idea and retain the habit of dining next day; but the institution of a heavy luncheon will hardly suit the great middle class, which works with its head. The dinner will be much less and will end at 2 p.m., but not the busy man.

THE NEW 12-POUNDER GUN.—We are fully justified in affirming that the new 12-pounder gun is not merely a good but superior to any field-gun in Europe. A good gun is not, however, the only condition of success, and if the powder of modern shrapnel fire is to be fully developed on the next field of battle, it remains to take care that the organization and tactical training of the personnel are such as to guarantee the best possible results being obtained from a modern gun. The new 12-pounder has been lauded so long and so successfully to perfection.—Army and Navy Gazette.

GOVERNOR Sir A. E. Harcourt—we now learn authoritatively—does not come out to Ceylon before the middle of next year. Sir Arthur Gordon fixed that term to his administration some time ago, and it was with the full knowledge of the fact that Lord Knutsford had appointed his successor. But there has really been no departure from precedent; for Sir Arthur Gordon himself was nominated some ten or eleven months before he took up his duties of Government here; and no doubt Lord Knutsford, as we hinted before, was desirous of being spared further inquiries and applications by settling at this time, who was to be the next Governor of the first of Crown Colonies.—Ceylon Observer.

BANKING business at home has been in a very satisfactory condition during the past half year. The nine principal purely London Joint Stock Banks have made £70,000 more during the six months than they did during the corresponding period of last year. The margin between the rate they have allowed for deposits and the rate they have made for advances has been enlarged. Nevertheless, business is not as good in this respect as it was some years ago. The capital has increased, but the percentage of profits has decreased. Only one of those nine joint stock banks, the London and Westminster Bank, has increased its dividend in 1898. The capital and reserve fund of the London and Westminster have been increased by nearly a million and a half sterling within the past seven years, yet its net profit is 23.0 less than this year than it was for the corresponding half year in 1892, and its dividend is two per cent. less.

THE Hotel quarter of London has been gradually shifting southward and westward. Time was when Holborn was its centre; then it moved to Covent Garden; then to Bond Street and Piccadilly; later to Chancery Lane; and it is now shifting to Northumberland Avenue and the Thames Embankment. The opening of the magnificent new Savoy Hotel establishes another splendid "caravansary"—as the lady architects used to say—on our riverbank boulevard. The Savoy Hotel stands on what may lay some claim to the much-abused title of the noblest site in Europe. The view of the river, Somerset House, and the bridges, and Westminster building, is absolutely unique; and if the Lambeth factories and the Surrey station are not ideally beautiful they add a distinctiveness and character of their own. The Savoy Hotel, with its magnificent provision of space, air, and light, should do as well as most of its even larger and more sumptuous rivals. The foreigner and the stranger will be glad to find his journey in the metropolis in so noble a position. As for the Londoner, he is not greatly interested in hotels; but he may be at least gratified to think that the splendid desert of the Thames Embankment is at last being lined with stately and handsome buildings.

WHITING of Shanghai, Mr. A. McIlwaine White, of Colombo, says—And now as to tea. There is no doubt that buyers in China are well aware of the danger to their tea trade from the increase in production in India and Ceylon, and especially Ceylon. I spent some time with the gentleman in charge of the department of a large firm in Shanghai, and we talked together a lot of tea. The Chinese were valued at about double what I believe to be the value of the Ceylons, but my friend admitted the Ceylons were about as good in leaf, and about 6d. better in infusion. As regards liquor I don't quite know what to say; for the two teas are so unlike. I have never yet seen a China tea with the sharpness, pungency, and strength of Ceylon, and there were few exceptions (though one of the Chinese teas was valued as high as 2½ pence in London). Nor was I able to see much difference in flavour; but the dry leaf China had an aroma which we can't approach in Ceylon. In that required artificially. Tea buyers in China are apparently in complete ignorance as to how their tea is grown and manufactured, and I could not elicit any facts as to how China tea was so lacking in grip, or how its (supposed) keeping qualities were impaired or acquired. Another feature which struck my friend as myself was the much brighter liquor of the Ceylons. I think that possibly the firing has something to do with this as well as with the keeping qualities and the 'softness' of China teas. But facts are not to be had (in speaking of black teas, of course). One fact I did elicit, unprompted as it may seem, and that is, that the American market demands a package not larger than our half-chests and neatly put up in straw matting. Obviously enough this has been confirmed by a gentleman I have met on board this ship, a tea buyer for a Montreal firm, travelling for his health. Query: would it be very expensive to import that matting of a size suitable to our chests, or could it be purchased cheaper locally? It seems a small matter, but it is not one which Chinese merchants overlook, and why should we? The gentleman said that he would assure me that the use of Oeylon tea is rapidly spreading in the States and Canada, and he does not think there will be much actual opposition to its introduction, but he maintains the Americans won't be forced into anything. However, I think he was just blowing off a little, and I hope to get something more out of him. Just before starting from Shanghai, a gentleman quite unexpectedly called on me with a view to introducing Ceylon tea to Shanghai, but I had not time to do so fully into the matter with him, and could not do more than refer him to our Tea Fund Committee.

THE very latest Society fiddle is said to be as follows:—Why is Mr. Gladstone like an organ grinder?—Because he endeavours to bring Harmony out of Revolution.

LOUIS ROBERT COUL, the Prime Minister's second son, who held a brief in the case of O'Brien v. Salisbury, is a member of the Northern Circuit. He has gone to the bar, meaning real business, and bids fair to make a very good lawyer. Let us hope that his father's famous speech at the adjournment will not be visited upon the son, who gains the respect and good opinion of all who know him, however much they may differ from him in politics.

NAVAL SHIPBUILDING.—The First Lord's remarks upon naval shipbuilding are worth repeating:—"To maintain a very large army entails a two-fold demand upon the industries of the country. To have a large army such as those maintained on the Continent necessitates conscription, and conscription means the annual taking away of a large number of men from industrial pursuits, besides throwing the cost of their maintenance upon those who remain in industrial employment. But in naval expenditure an entirely different aspect is put upon the disbursements which are made. The great bulk of expenditure in the Navy goes to the cost of providing additional ships and other equipments. All that money is spent in England, and it simply takes the pockets of Englishmen, and tends to promote and increase that origin of our greatness—namely, the shipbuilding industries of the country."

SANITARY BOARD

The Sanitary Board met this afternoon. There were present:—The Surveyor General (Hon. S. Brown), President; Major-General Gordon, Vice-President; Mr. J. J. Francis, Mr. N. J. Ede, Dr. Ho Kai, The Acting Registrar General (Hon. K. Mitchell-Innes), Hon. Wong Shing, and the Sanitary Superintendent (Mr. H. McCallum).

Mr. Cooper, the Sanitary Surveyor, and Mr. Leigh of Messrs. Danby and Leigh, were again present.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE BOARD'S BY-LAWS.

Consideration of the correspondence on this subject between Messrs. Danby and Leigh and the Sanitary Surveyor, left over from last meeting, was resumed.

The Secretary read the portion of the correspondence in question relating to the laying of drains on inland lot 1093 and other two lots.

Mr. Francis suggested that Mr. Leigh should be asked what remarks he had to make on the subject.

The President said they would be glad to hear Mr. Leigh.

Mr. Leigh said he sent a notice on the 9th June to the Sanitary Surveyor, accompanied with plans in duplicate, with regard to the laying of the drains in lot 1093. Of this he received an acknowledgment; and as he had had his attention called to the necessity for strict observance of the by-laws he might take the opportunity to remark that this reply was not in accordance with the by-laws, inasmuch as it did not state whether the plans sent were approved or not as, according to by-law 3, it ought to have done. On the 14th July he sent the usual printed notice stating that portions of the drains were ready for inspection. To that he added a special note, stating that it was very necessary that these drains should be covered in as early as possible, and requesting that the inspection should be made at once. The drain in question was laid along the top of a high bank which had caused a great deal of trouble and which was the subject of litigation at present between his client and the adjoining proprietor, and as it was a matter in which thousands of dollars were involved it was of the utmost importance that the drain should not be left uncovered longer than was absolutely necessary. It was however seven days after this when he got the reply from the Sanitary Surveyor, and that was a letter requesting that the drain should be covered as a portion had not been inspected. The by-laws said the inspection should take place within three days of the time notice was given, and in the meantime, and as it was a matter of such importance to have the drains covered, he gave instructions that it should be done. He submitted to the Board that inspection of the work as it progressed was a reasonable thing to ask in such a case. He wished to point out to the Board that it was not his object to lay drains badly; his object was to lay them well, and the quicker and better they could be laid the better for him. He had asked his overseer if the drain had been inspected, and he was told it was all right with the exception of one handle. He was not aware to this day what objection there was to the drains, as he had nothing before him to show it. Therefore at the end of the three days he instructed them to be covered in.

The President said he thought they ought to ask Mr. Cooper what he had to say in reference to this question after Mr. Leigh's explanation.

Mr. Cooper said that the notice sent in referred to only a portion of the drain, and he had never received another notice nor had any opportunity of seeing the drain, so that it was impossible to say what was required to be done. It was quite true that the notice requested inspection of the work as it proceeded, but he could not be at the works all day to see the pipes put in. If they did a day's work and then asked him to inspect it he was perfectly willing to do so at once, but he thought it was unreasonable to expect that he should be there all the time the work was proceeding.

Mr. Francis said he was afraid that the Board was probably more to blame in its inexperience than the Sanitary Surveyor or Messrs. Danby and Leigh. There was a great deal in what Mr. Leigh said as to the difficulties in carrying out these works, and he was afraid that when the Board were preparing the by-laws they overlooked the point that notice ought to be in some way given to the owner when the Sanitary Surveyor made the inspection, and what defects there were found to be. He should be very glad indeed—as it was difficult to say which party was to blame in the existing circumstances—if the Board could see its way to allow this drain also to pass, if Mr. Cooper said it might safely be allowed without being opened up. He was afraid it might be rather a difficult job to open it up now, considering what Mr. Leigh had said. As they might see by the resolutions on the card, he was to propose that some steps be taken which would possibly obviate anything of this kind in future.

Mr. Cooper said he had no opportunity of ever seeing the lower portion of the drain, he could not say whether it might safely be allowed to pass, or whether it would be better to open it up. Mr. Leigh said in this case he would have to be sending notices every morning.

Mr. Francis said that it was exactly what Mr. Cooper says. I think it is quite reasonable.

Mr. Leigh said that could not be done in every case.

Mr. Francis said it could not be helped; it was a necessity of the case.

Mr. Leigh said he thought the request he made in this case was a reasonable one. He reminded the Board that the whole Public Health Ordinance was intended to be carried out as carefully as possible, as the Governor had publicly stated when it was introduced, and he thought that to carry it out in the manner he complained of was contrary to the spirit of the measure.

The President said that the Sanitary Surveyor had given him notice in this case that he could not inspect the work at the time he was requested to do so, he (Mr. Leigh) would have delayed the work; but he got no such notice.

Mr. Leigh said that if the Sanitary Surveyor had said such and such a thing had been inspected and might be covered up, or such and such a thing required to be done, that would have been satisfactory, but to cut up the whole drain now—a drain situated on such a thick bank for only one connection or one manhole was not right.

After some conversation of a desultory kind, the President said—What is really the present question is to arrive at some decision as to what is to be done in regard to lot 1093. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present they are the law by which we are governed, and I don't see how we can go on at all except to enforce the law in a reasonable spirit and have them carried out. If we have the question as to whether these by-laws require modification is a separate matter and can be dealt with afterwards, as it ought to be. I may say that the recent correspondence with Messrs. Danby and Leigh and other facts which have come to my knowledge as Sanitary Surveyor lead me to believe that the gentleman referred to, and possibly others, are of opinion that the by-laws made respecting the inspection of Sanitary works are capable of improvement in detail. As this is a view with which I do not dissent to, I would suggest that the section of the Community directly interested in the subject of the Public Health Ordinance be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board for submission to the Board any suggestions they may wish to make for the amendment of the by-laws. If we have the views of engineers and architects and other interested, the whole matter should be brought before the Board, and probably the most convenient course would be to submit this question to the same committee who drafted the by-laws. The question we have at present before us is not whether the by-laws are what they should be or not. At present

